

## REMARKS

### I. STATUS OF THE CLAIMS

Claims 1-37 were previously pending in the application.

Claims 1-37 were rejected.

Claims 1, 2, 12, 13, 23, 24, 34, and 36 are amended herein.

Claims 38-40 are added herein.

Claims 1-40 are now pending and under consideration.

No new matter is being presented, and approval and entry are respectfully requested.

### II. CLAIMS 1-4, 10, 12-15, 21, 23-26, 32 AND 34-37 ARE REJECTED UNDER 35 U.S.C. 102(e) AS BEING ANTICIPATED BY OKISHIMA (5,659,333).

The independent claims 1, 12, 23 and 36 have been amended to further distinguish the present invention from the cited references. Claim 1, for example, recites an information display method comprising: displaying information in a predetermined display area and detecting a manipulation of changing a display block of the information displayed in the predetermined display area. As recited in for example in claim 1, the method further provides displaying the information by changing a display attribute of **a portion** of the displayed information including a portion newly displayed in accordance with the detection of the changing manipulation. As recited for example, in claim 1, the attribute includes a display size of a plurality of elements structuring the information, and/or a pitch between the plurality of elements structuring the information.

Okishima discloses a scrolling control wherein information displayed can be found with ease when scrolling is increased at high speed. However, Okishima does not disclose the method of the method of the present invention as recited for example, in claim 1, wherein; *the attribute includes a display size of a plurality of elements structuring the information, and/or a pitch between the plurality of elements structuring the information.* Further, Okishima does not disclose *changing a display attribute of a portion of the displayed information.* Instead Okishima merely discloses reducing the whole display screen to display all at once during a scrolling event (see Column 2, lines 35 – 63). The present invention allows *a portion of the displayed information* to be reduced, as recited for example, in claim 1.

Although the above comments are specifically directed to claim 1, for example, it is respectfully submitted that the comments would be helpful in understanding various differences of various other claims, such as newly amended claims 12 and 23 for example, over the cited reference.

Claims 2-4 and 10 depend from claim 1; therefore the comments above may be applied hereto. Similarly claims 12-15, 21, 23-26, and 32 have limitations similar to claim 1; therefore the comments above may also be applied hereto.

Further, claim 34, for example, recites an information display method comprising: (1) displaying text in a predetermined display area; (2) detecting a manipulation of scrolling a display block of the text displayed in the display area; and (3) displaying the text by decreasing a character size of the text in a *predetermined partial display area in the predetermined display area with the detection of the scrolling manipulation*.

Okishima does not disclose *displaying the text by decreasing a character size of the text in a predetermined **partial** display area in the predetermined display area with the detection of the scrolling manipulation*, as recited for example in claim 34. Instead, Okishima discloses reducing the text of the **whole** display screen to display all the text at once during a scrolling event (see Column 2, lines 35 – 63 and line 50 - 56). The present invention decreases a *character size of the text in a predetermined **partial** display area*, as recited for example, in claim 34.

Although the above comments are specifically directed to claim 34, for example, it is respectfully submitted that the comments would be helpful in understanding various differences of various other claims, such as newly amended claim 36 for example, over the cited reference.

Claims 35 and 37 depend from claims 34 and 36 respectively; thus, the comments above may be applied hereto.

Therefore, the present invention is not anticipated by Okishima because, Okishima does not disclose all the features of the present invention, as recited for example, in the amended claims 1 and 34. In view of the claim amendments and remarks, withdrawal of the rejection and allowance of claims 1-4, 10, 12-15, 21, 23-26, 32 and 34-37 is respectfully requested.

III. CLAIMS 11, 22 AND 33 ARE REJECTED UNDER 35 U.S.C. 102(e) AS BEING ANTICIPATED BY BRICKLIN ET AL. (5,848,187).

Claim 33, for example, recites a storage medium readable by a machine, tangibly embodying a program of instructions executable by the machine to perform method functions comprising: (a) selecting a range of information from processing target information; (b) calculating a size of the part of information; (c) changing an attribute of the information. Further, as recited for example, in claim 33, when the size of the selected range of information exceeds a size with which the information is displayable within a predetermined display area, the information in the selected range is displayed within the display area by changing the attribute of the information in the selected range.

Unlike the present invention, Bricklin et al. (Bricklin) discloses a method for entering and manipulating spreadsheet cell data, wherein various "targeting" techniques to properly place an entry that crosses cell boundaries into the intended target cell (column 12, lines 24 – line 60). The process taught by Bricklin is different than the present invention as recited, for example in claim 33, *selecting a range of information from processing target information; calculating a size of the part of information; and changing an attribute of the information, wherein, when the size of the selected range of information exceeds a size with which the information is displayable within a predetermined display area, the information in the selected range is displayed within the display area by changing the attribute of the information in the selected range*. Bricklin, however, discloses rescaling the dimensions of an entry so as to properly place an entry that crosses cell boundaries into the intended target cell (see column 12, lines 24-32). Bricklin does not teach or suggest *selecting a range of information from processing target information ... changing the attribute of the information in the selected range*, as recited for example, in claim 33, of the present invention.

Although the above comments are specifically directed to claim 33, it is respectfully submitted that the comments would be helpful in understanding various differences of various other claims, claims 11 and 22 for example, over the cited reference.

Therefore, the present invention is not anticipated by Bricklin because, Bricklin does not disclose all the features of the present invention, as recited in claim 33 for example. In view of the claim amendments and remarks, withdrawal of the rejection and allowance of claims 11, 22 and 33 is respectfully requested.

IV. CLAIMS 5-8, 16-19 AND 27-30 ARE REJECTED UNDER 35 U.S.C. 103(a) AS BEING UNPATENTABLE OVER OKISHIMA AND FURTHER IN VIEW OF HALLBERG (6,417,867).

Claims 5-8, depend from claim 1; claims 16-19 depend from claim 12; and claims 27-30 depend from claim 23, therefore the comments in Section II above may be applied hereto.

Furthermore, Hallberg discloses a method of displaying a high-resolution image data on a low-resolution device. Hallberg does not disclose an apparatus that ... *the information with the attribute changed is displayed in the predetermined display area* ... as recited in claim 8 for example. The other dependent claims recite similar features. Hallberg, however, simply discloses downscaling information to fit into an application window (column 11, lines 25-32). Therefore, it would have not been obvious to combine the system taught by Okishima in view of the apparatus taught by Hallberg because neither of these patents discloses all the features of the present invention.

V. CLAIMS 9, 20 AND 31 ARE REJECTED UNDER 35 U.S.C. 103(a) AS BEING UNPATENTABLE OVER OKISHIMA AND FURTHER IN VIEW OF GOTO ET AL. (5,434,591).

Claims 9, 20 and 31, depend from claims 1, 12, and 23 respectively; therefore the comments in Section II above may be applied hereto.

Furthermore, Goto et al. (Goto) discloses providing a display scrolling method and apparatus, which facilitates the tracking of a picture to-be-retrieved. Goto does not disclose an apparatus wherein the ...*display information control unit sets the attribute on the basis of a speed at which the display block is changed*... as recited in claim 20 for example. Instead Goto, provides a display scrolling method in which the size of a pattern is enlarged or reduced in accordance with the scrolling speed (Column 9, lines 51-57). Goto does not set *the attribute on the basis of a speed at which the display block is changed*. Therefore, it would have not been obvious to combine the system taught by Okishima in view of the method taught by Goto because neither of these patents discloses all the features of the present invention.

VI. NEW CLAIMS

Dependent claims 38, 39 and 40 are added herein. The claims depend from the amended claim 1 and are thus allowable for the reasons stated in section II above. Therefore, allowance of claims 38, 39 and 40 is respectfully requested.

VII. CONCLUSION

There being no further outstanding objections or rejections, it is submitted that the application is in condition for allowance. An early action to that effect is courteously solicited.

If there are any additional fees associated with filing of this Amendment, please charge the same to our Deposit Account No. 19-3935.

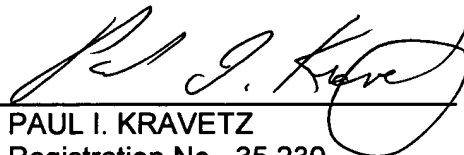
Respectfully submitted,

STAAS & HALSEY LLP

Date:

September 6, 2005

By:

  
PAUL I. KRAVETZ  
Registration No. 35,230

1201 New York Avenue, NW, Suite 700  
Washington, D.C. 20005  
Telephone: (202) 434-1500  
Facsimile: (202) 434-1501